



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,591	02/22/2002	Ulfar Erlingsson	22895-06422	5689
22852	7590	07/15/2005	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			CAO, DIEM K	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2194

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/082,591	ERLINGSSON, ULFAR	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Diem K. Cao	2194	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2002.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-115 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-115 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/16/02, 11/16/03, 10/7/03.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-115 are presented for examination.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 49 recites the limitation “a dynamic rules database, for storing static condition dependant rules” is unclear because the claim already recites the limitation “a static rules database, for storing static condition dependant rules”.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-5, 8-9, 13-17, 19, 26-28, 30, 35-39, 42, 47-48, 50-54, 58-60, 63-69, 71, 78-80, 82, 87-91, 94, 99-100, 102-106, 110-112 and 115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1).

6. As to claim 1, Deianov teaches intercepting a service request (intercepting the system call; col. 3, lines 30-31 and col. 6, lines 28-38) made by a software component (processes 107; col. 6, lines 46-48 and col. 8, lines 15-16), determining the desired behavior for the software component (The interception module ... of the calling process; col. 8, lines 16-28), the desired behavior being specified for the software component and conditions by at least one condition dependent rule (associated table; col. 7, lines 9-20 and execution flag 131; col. 8, lines 29-31), and controlling the software component such that the software component executes the desired behavior (col. 8, lines 16-28).

7. As to claim 2, Deianov teaches intercepting a service request comprises intercepting a software supported system call (system call; col. 3, lines 30-31 and col. 6, lines 28-38).

8. As to claim 3, Deianov teaches intercepting a software supported system call further comprises redirecting an entry in an interrupt vector table to alternative code (replace the pointer ... executes instead; col. 6, lines 21-27).

9. As to claim 4, Deianov teaches intercepting a hardware supported system call (access of the system hardware; col. 1, lines 31-40).

10. As to claim 5, Deianov teaches intercepting a hardware supported system call further comprises redirecting an entry in an interrupt vector table to alternative code (system call wrapper; col. 1, line 67 – col. 2, line 2 and col. 6, lines 21-27).

11. As to claim 8, Deianov teaches intercepting a subroutine based service (a system call is a subroutine; col. 1, lines 31-40).

12. As to claim 9, Deianov teaches intercepting a subroutine based service further comprises redirecting the subroutine call instruction to alternative code (system call wrapper; col. 1, line 67 – col. 2, line 2 and col. 6, lines 21-27).

13. As to claim 13, Deianov teaches executing alternative code in response to intercepting the service request (When a process makes a system call ... of the calling process; col. 8, lines 15-28).

14. As to claim 14, Deianov teaches executing alternative code in addition to calling the service request (When a process makes a system call ... of the calling process; col. 8, lines 15-28 and the system call was made by the wrapper; col. 8, lines 44-55).

15. As to claim 15, Deianov teaches the alternative code performs an operation with a same purpose as that of the service request (inherent from the wrapper makes the system call; col. 8, lines 44-55).

16. As to claim 16, Deianov teaches the alternative code performs an operation with a different purpose from that of the service request (inherent from the wrapper may or may not make the system call; col. 8, lines 44-55).

17. As to claim 17, Deianov teaches preventing execution of the service request (col. 2, lines 8-15).

18. As to claim 19, Deianov teaches preventing code that executes in response to interception of the service request from accessing at least some data (col. 2, lines 8-15).

19. As to claim 26, see rejection of claim 13 above.

20. As to claim 27, see rejection of claim 14 above.

21. As to claim 28, see rejection of claim 17 above.

22. As to claim 30, see rejection of claim 19 above.

23. As to claim 35, Deianov teaches preventing code that executes in response to interception of the service request from accessing a system resource (col. 2, lines 3-13).

24. As to claim 36, Deianov teaches the system resource comprises a network (opening a network communication channel; col. 1, lines 36-39).

25. As to claim 37, Deianov teaches the system resource comprises a storage media (reading data from a file; col. 1, lines 36-39).

26. As to claim 38, Deianov teaches the system resource comprises a file system (file system; col. 2, lines 9-10).

27. As to claim 39, Deianov teaches the system resource comprises a specific file (reading data from a file; col. 1, lines 36-39).

28. As to claim 42, Deianov teaches at least one condition dependant rule that specifies the desired behavior for the software component is static (list of selected process; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 11).

29. As to claim 47, Deianov teaches wherein the rules that specify the desired behavior for the software component are based on at least one of the following criteria: a user with which the software component is associated; identity of the software component; a time at which the

software component is executing; history of the software component; a source of the software component; data which the software component attempts to access; functionality that software component attempts to execute; and computer network resources that the software component attempts to access (determining the calling process 107; col. 7, lines 7-23. It is noted that the reference needs only teach one of the above criteria).

30. As to claim 48, Deianov teaches specifying at least one rule to control the behavior of at least one software component under at least one condition (examines execution flag; col. 8, lines 29-34, lines 44-46 and lines 56-58).

31. As to computer system claim 50, it is the same as the method claim of claim 1 and is rejected under the same ground of rejection.

32. As to computer system claim 51, see rejection of claim 50 above.

33. As to claim 52, see rejection of claim 1 above. Deianov further teaches a computer readable medium on which the program codes are stored (inherent from "an interception module is loaded into the operating system"; col. 3, lines 34-36 and col. 5, line 63 – col. 6, line 4).

34. As to claim 53, see rejection of claim 13 above.

35. As to claim 54, see rejection of claim 19 above.

36. As to claims 58-60, see rejections of claims 26-28 above.
37. As to claim 63, see rejection of claim 48 above.
38. As to claim 64, see rejection of claim 1 above. Deianov further teach an altered state engine (The initialization module; col. 7, lines 30-36).
39. As to claims 65-69, see rejections of claims 13-17 above.
40. As to claim 71, see rejection of claim 19 above.
41. As to claims 78-80, see rejections of claims 26-28 above.
42. As to claim 82, see rejection of claim 30 above.
43. As to claims 87-91 and 94, see rejections of claims 35-39 and 42 above.
44. As to claims 99-100, see rejections of claims 47-48 above.
45. As to claim 102-106, see rejections of claims 50-54 above.

46. As to claims 110-112, see rejections of claims 58-60 above.

47. As to claim 115, see rejection of claim 48 above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

48. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

49. Claims 40-41 and 92-93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1).

50. As to claim 40, Deianov does not teach the system resource comprises configuration information. Deianov teaches system calls can access system hardware or software resources, file system (col. 1, lines 31-39 and col. 2, lines 9-19). It would have been obvious that the system resource also include configuration information.

51. As to claim 41, Deianov does not teach the configuration information comprises registry data. However, it is well known in the art that the configuration information includes registry data.

52. As to claims 92-93, see rejections of claims 40-41

53. Claims 6-7 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1) in view of APA (Admitted Prior Art).

54. As to claim 6, Deianov does not teach intercepting a service request comprises intercepting a software library based subroutine call. APA teaches intercepting a service request comprises intercepting a software library based subroutine call (page 9, lines 13-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Deianov and APA because it would improve the system of Deianov by allowing intercepting different type of service requests, not only the system calls.

55. As to claim 7, Deianov does not teach intercepting a software library based subroutine call further comprises modifying at least one dynamically linked library. APA teaches intercepting a software library based subroutine call further comprises modifying at least one dynamically linked library (page 9, lines 13-15).

56. As to claim 10, Deianov does not teach intercepting a subroutine based service further comprises patching machine language entry code of the subroutine. APA teaches intercepting a subroutine based service further comprises patching machine language entry code of the subroutine (page 9, lines 15-16).

Art Unit: 2194

57. As to claim 11, Deianov does not teach intercepting a service request comprises intercepting a service dispatch mechanism based on dynamic name resolution. APA teaches intercepting a service request comprises intercepting a service dispatch mechanism based on dynamic name resolution (page 9, lines 17-18).

58. As to claim 12, Deianov does not teach intercepting a service dispatch mechanism based on dynamic name resolution further comprises modifying service lookup name space. APA teaches intercepting a service dispatch mechanism based on dynamic name resolution further comprises modifying service lookup name space (page 9, lines 17-18).

59. Claims 20-23, 31-32, 55, 72-75, 83-84 and 107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1) in view of Chieu et al. (U.S. 6,587,888 B1).

60. As to claim 20, Deianov does not teach allowing code that executes in response to interception of the service request to access alternative data, different from requested data. Chieu teaches allowing code that executes in response to interception of the service request to access alternative data, different from requested data (col. 5, lines 41-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Deianov and Chieu because it provides a method to implementing a dynamic software wrapper for discovery of non-exported functions and subsequent method interception.

61. As to claim 21, Deianov does not explicitly teach the alternative data comprises a copy of at least some data. Chieu teaches the alternate data comprises a copy of at least some data (col. 5, lines 41-43).

62. As to claim 22, Deianov teaches code that executes in response to the interception of the service request comprises at least alternative code (The interception module ... of the calling process; col. 8, lines 16-28).

63. As to claim 23, Deianov teaches code that executes in response to the interception of the service request comprises at least the service request (col. 8, lines 15-28 and lines 44-46).

64. As to claims 31-32, see rejections of claims 20-21 above.

65. As to claim 55, see rejection of claim 20 above.

66. As to claims 72-75, see rejections of claims 20-23 above.

67. As to claims 83-84, see rejections of claims 31-32 above.

68. As to claim 107, see rejections of claim 55 above.

69. Claims 18, 29, 61, 70, 81 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1) in view of Chieu et al. (U.S. 6,587,888 B1) further in view of Smale (U.S. 5,764,985).

70. As to claim 18, Deianov does not teach returning a value to the software component so as to simulate execution of the service request, without actually calling the service request. Smale teaches returning a value to the software component so as to simulate execution of the service request, without actually calling the service request (col. 5, lines 15-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Deianov and Smale because it provides a method to provide extended functionality to the lower level functions.

71. As to claim 29, see rejection of claim 18 above.

72. As to claim 61, see rejection of claim 29 above.

73. As to claim 70, see rejection of claim 18 above.

74. As to claim 81, see rejection of claim 29 above.

75. As to claim 113, see rejection of claim 61 above.

Art Unit: 2194

76. Claims 24-25, 56-57, 76-77 and 108-109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1) in view of Fin et al (U.S. 5,537,548).

77. As to claim 24, Deianov does not teach passing alternative parameters to code that executes in response to interception of the service request. Fin teaches passing alternative parameters to code that executes in response to interception of the service request (col. 4, lines 56-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Deianov and Fin because it provides a method to modify the pass-in arguments to be processed by the new functions/codes.

78. As to claim 25, Fin teaches creating the alternative parameters by modifying original parameters passed to the service request (col. 4, lines 56-59).

79. As to claims 56-57, see rejections of claims 24-25 above.

80. As to claims 76-77, see rejections of claims 56-57 above.

81. As to claims 108-109, see rejections of claims 76-77 above.

82. Claims 33-34, 62, 85-86 and 114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1) in view of Smale (U.S. 5,764,985).

83. As to claim 33, Deianov does not teach returning an alternative value to the software component. Smale teaches returning an alternative value to the software component (col. 5, lines 12-20).

84. As to claim 34, Smale teaches creating the alternative value by modifying a value returned by the service request (col. 5, lines 12-20).

85. As to claim 62, see rejection of claim 33 above.

86. As to claims 85-86, see rejections of claims 33-34 above.

87. As to claims 114, see rejection of claim 62 above.

88. Claims 43-46, 49, 95-98 and 101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deianov et al. (U.S. 6,529,985 B1) in view of Wood et al. (U.S. 2004/0210771 A1).

89. As to claim 43, Deianov does not teach wherein dependant rules that specify the desired behavior for the software component comprise of static rules and dynamic rules. Woods teaches dependant rules that specify the desired behavior for the software component comprise of static rules and dynamic rules (page 12, section 0087). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Deianov and

Woods because it provides a method for improving the security of information transactions over networks.

90. As to claim 44, Deianov teaches modifying the dynamic rules in response to behavior of the software component (col. 7, lines 29-32 and col. 9, lines 25-29).

91. As to claim 45, Deianov does not teach wherein modifying the dynamic rules further comprises responsive to an attempt by the software component to access specific data, creating a rule that specifies that the software component cannot access other data. Woods teaches modifying the dynamic rules further comprises responsive to an attempt by the software component, creating a rule that specifies whether the software component can or cannot access other data (page 4, section 0038).

92. As to claim 46, Deianov teaches wherein modifying the dynamic rules further comprises responsive to an attempt by the software component to access specific data, creating a rule that specifies that the software component cannot perform certain functionality. Woods teaches modifying the dynamic rules further comprises responsive to an attempt by the software component, creating a rule that specifies whether the software component can or cannot perform certain functions (page 4, section 0038).

93. As to claim 49, Deianov teaches an intercepting module (interception module), for intercepting a service request made by a software component (intercepting the system call; col. 3,

lines 30-31 and col. 6, lines 28-38 and processes 107; col. 6, lines 46-48 and col. 8, lines 15-16), an altered states engine (interception module 111, initialization module 123; col. 7, lines 7-9), for determining a desired behavior for the software component (The interception module ... of the calling process; col. 8, lines 16-28), the desired behavior being specified for the software component and conditions by at least one condition dependent rule (associated table; col. 7, lines 9-20 and execution flag 131; col. 8, lines 29-31), alternative code for executing in response to an intercepted service request made by the software component (system call wrapper; col. 5, lines 52-53), for controlling the software component such that the software component executes the desired behavior (col. 8, lines 16-28), the alternative code being coupled to the altered states engine (col. 8, lines 56-58). Deianov further teaches static rules and dynamic rules (associated table; col. 7, lines 9-20 and execution flag 131; col. 8, lines 29-31), and the interception module provides the functionality of the intercepting module and the altered state engine. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the interception module could be implemented as the intercepting module and the altered state engine for easier maintain.

94. However, Deianov does not teach the altered states engine being coupled to the interception module, a static rules database, for storing static condition dependant rules, the static rules database being coupled to the altered states engine, a dynamic rules database, for storing static condition dependant rules, the dynamic rules database being coupled to the altered states engine. Woods teaches a table for storing static rule and a table for storing dynamic rules.

95. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Deianov and Woods because it provides a method for improving the security of information transactions over networks.

96. As to claims 95-98, see rejections of claims 43-46 above.

97. As to claim 101, see rejection of claim 49 above.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diem K. Cao whose telephone number is (571) 272-3760. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 5:30AM - 1:00PM and Saturday, 5:30AM – 10:30AM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Art Unit: 2194

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents

PO Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist at 571-272-2100.

Due to the realignment of WG 2120, effective March 20, 2005, AU 2126 will become AU 2194.

Diem Cao

  
MENG-AL T. AN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100